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"to explain and illustrate the legal relations between the Government of British India and the Government of the Native States by comparison with the extra-territorial powers exercised by British authorities in other parts of the world, such as the countries where there is consular jurisdiction, and in particular the modern protectorates."

The subject itself discloses as well its interesting as its difficult character, but the chapter is full of suggestive thought and quite on a par in merit with the rest of this excellent book.

While a discussion of British power in India will naturally appeal most strongly to Englishmen, still to many citizens of the United States the subject possesses a singular attraction, and with the modern colonial problems of our own country a book such as this work of Sir Courtenay Ilbert's will find a ready welcome among all those who are anxious either to understand or to treat intelligently, problems arising in connection with the government of territory peopled by races differing from our own in traditions and customs.

H. W. B.

CASES ON EQUITY JURISDICTION. In two volumes with sundry notes and references. By JAMES BROWN SCOTT, Solicitor for the Department of State, Professor of International Law in the George Washington University. New York: Baker, Voorhis & Co. 1906. Pp. xiv, 781; x, 810.

"The present collection is meant to be a first book in equity. It is, therefore, an introduction and a guide, and as such deals with fundamental and underlying principles. It is believed that there is a place for such a work, and that a thorough familiarity with the essentials of the subject should precede the detailed study of the various topics of equity jurisprudence.

"For this reason the first four hundred pages of the work deal with the origin, the nature, the extent and limitations of equity, the interrelation of law and equity, and the principles and maxims controlling the administration of equity. The cases selected for this part of the work do not merely illustrate; they develop the doctrine, and it is believed that a careful study of the various cases composing this part will prepare the student to cross the threshold and examine in detail with fulness of knowledge the various phases of the subject."

These paragraphs, expressing the professed purpose of this accomplished author, describe with great clearness the first part of this collection of cases. Following this preliminary matter the cases and authorities printed refer to Equitable Rights, being grouped under the general heads, Accident, Mistake, Fraud, Notice, Estoppel and Conversion, Reconversion and Election. Cases relating to Remedies are then taken up under the divisions, Injunctions in cases of Waste, Trespass, Nuisance and Labor Disputes, Specific Performance, and Rescission, Reformation and Cancellation of Instruments.

Excellent judgment has been shown in the selection and arrangement of the material, and while the author makes a graceful apology for the presence of numerous familiar cases, we do not feel that the book in any respect evidences a tendency to appropriate unduly the results of other collections. At the same time it includes to a marked degree the important recent decisions in relation to matters of equity jurisdiction. The notes are valuable, and while not extensive form a very important part of the work.

A third volume is promised to be devoted to the subject of Equity Pleading and in it Mr. Scott intends to include cases dealing with Interpleader, Bills to Remove Cloud on Title, Bills *Quia Timet*, Bills of Peace and Bills of Account, all of which he regards as so technical in their nature as to require familiarity with equity pleading before they can be studied to advantage.

H. W. B.

WOOD'S PRACTICE EVIDENCE. By H. G. WOOD. Second Edition, by ARTHUR W. BLAKEMORE. Albany: Banks & Company. 1906. Pp. xiv, 766.

This work on Evidence is not a thorough or even an elementary *treatise of the principles* underlying this branch of the law, nor, on the other hand is it a mere digest of cases, but it resembles the latter rather than the former. It is intended as

"a 'handy' book for reference in the multifarious questions that arise in the trial of causes as to the admissibility of certain classes of evidence,"

and in carrying out this intention, the authors have summarized the principles of a vast number of cases and collected these principles in orderly fashion. It is, therefore, a book to which a lawyer would turn for the purpose of finding a decision in point rather than for the purpose of securing an adequate discussion of a principle which might enable him to solve a new problem.

Many practitioners are no doubt familiar with the first edition of this work and with its plan and purpose. Thirteen hundred new cases have been inserted in this edition, all of which its author has personally examined, and which he says contain some intelligent discussion of the subject decided. Obviously it is the type of book in which new editions are essential and necessarily supersede former ones, finding its value in the completeness with which the decisions have been collected.